Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1807. [No. 1822.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9. d

---

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

---

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.
January 13. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.
December 27.

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 20. d

FOR SALE,
Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.
Apply to the Printer.
January 13.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
6 do. New-England do.
3 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street,
July 8. d12m

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

MOLASSES.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES
ALSO,
10 pipes Holland GIN
4 pipes 4th proof BRANDY
20 bls. N. E. RUM
20 boxes Dipt CANDLES
200 boxes smoaked Alewives
6 quintals Cod Fish.
100 nests Hingham Boxes, and,
A supply of SHOES as usual, all of which will be disposed of on liberal terms.
Apply as above.
January 26 d1w

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Mechanical Relief Society, are hereby requested to attend a quarterly meeting of said Society at Hodgkin's tavern, on Wednesday, February 4th, at six o'clock in the evening.

John McLeod, *Sec'y.*
January 31. 3t

Strong Beer Brewery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the drinkers of malt liquor, that this season he has been able to improve the quality of his malt liquor so as to warrant a comparison with any imported.

The citizens can now have this wholesome beverage brewed in their own town and laid down at their doors regularly and cheaper than any imported.

Any gentleman wishing to make a shipment to the West-Indies or Charleston, can have 40 or 50 barrels in a few days notice, and a half concern will be taken if required.

Thomas Cruse.
January 29. d2w

Negroes for Sale,

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax court house, on Monday the 16th day of February next, being court day, several valuable Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout, healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have been accustomed to house work; and boys capable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who has eight years to serve; he is a good waggoner. The above may be treated for in private bargain, any time previous to the day of sale. Enquire of the printer.
January 26 t16F.

Just Received,
10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.
July 26

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Estray Cow & Heifer.

TAKEN UP, as estrays, a small dark brindled COW, and a small red two year old HEIFER. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take them away.

William Yeates.
29th 1st mo. 30d

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices Dolls.*	*Cts*	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	3	33		
Navy		4	25		
Pilot		5	00		
Crackers		5	75		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	11	—		
Bacon	lb.		12½		
Butter for export			18	a	20
Coffee, West India			31		32
Cotton			28		*none.*
Chocolate			23		
Candles Mould			20		21
Dipt			18		
Spermaceti			50		53
Cheese, American			13		16
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20			22
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		4	50		
Mackrel			*none*		
Shad		5			
Flax Seed		1		1	25
Flour Superfine		6	12½		
Fine		5	67		
Midlings		5	17		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		75		
Wheat				17	
Rye		1		80	
Barley		1			
Oats			50		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		11
Hemp	cwt.	9			11
Hogslard	lb.		12½	*none at*	
Iron	ton 125	130		[*market*	
Leather, Sole	lb.		22		
Lime	bbl.	2			
Limes		5			
Lemons			*none*		
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5			7
Fine scantling		2			3
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bbl. Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		66		
Molasses	gal.		45		
Nankeens	piece		84		
Pork prime	bbl.	16			18
Cargo		15			16
Southern 2d qual.		15			16
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	7	50		8
Do. retail		10			
Piemento					*none*
Porter, American	doz.	1	50		
London					*none*
Rice	100lbs.	4	50		
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		10		11
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			37½		
Not refined			14		
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 5th proof		1	—	1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do			90		95
Antigua 2d			75		83
American			48		50
Whiskey			50		
Sugar H. white	100lb	13			
Do. brown		11			
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50		
Do. 2d do.		10	50	} *plenty.*	
Do. 3d do.		10		}	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		70		
Lisbon			70		
Cadiz			70		
Liverpool blown			60	} *Plenty.*	
Do. coarse			70		
Turk Island			90		
Isle of May			70		75
Liverpool fine sack		3			3 33
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50		14
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	33		
Crowley		17			18
TOBACCO, *Alex. Ins.*		6			
Tobacco Md.	100lbs				
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	36		
Do. 2d		5	50	6	52
Virginia		4		4	50
Lower do.		3	50	3	75
Rappahanock		4	50		
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb]	1	10		
Imperial		1	40		
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*	
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	10	1	20
Sherry		1	15	1	20
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8			12
Malaga	gal.		85		90
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19			20

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	202
Potomac do	95
Exchange on London, par	

From the National Intelligencer.

A more detailed statement of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.

Mr. JONES, the U. S. attorney, prefaced his motion on Friday with an address to the following effect.

He requested leave to interrupt the ordinary business of the court by introducing a motion relative to a subject calculated, from its importance, to fix the most earnest attention, and to excite the profoundest interest.

Two persons have been arrested in a distant territory of the U. S. and brought within the jurisdiction of this court, charged with being principal actors in the execution of an abominable plot against the union, and in a treasonable and atrocious enterprize of hostility against the territory and citizens of these states. The city of New Orleans appears to have been the most important point of attack meditated in the first instance by the conspirators. General Wilkinson, the commander in chief, hastens with his army to defend the place. While exerting all the zeal and activity of a vigilant and able commander, of a brave and faithful soldier, to make every requisite military preparation against assaults from without, he detects certain emissaries within the very walls of his fortress, engaged in the most criminal and michievous acts of co-operation with the expected assailants; he orders Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartout, two of those emissaries who were supposed to have demonstrated their treasonable purpose by the most unequivocal acts, to be seized and sent to the seat of government under a military guard. Immediately on their arrival it is determined by the executive government to transfer the custody of the prisoners from the military to the civil power.

There is no reason to doubt the authority of a military commander, actually engaged in the suppression of a treasonable enterprize against the U. S. to seize upon traitors whom he detects, flagrante delicto, and to detain them securely till they can be subjected to judicial process and examination, but that authority arising from necessity and the exigencies of the publi safety, must cease when an opportunity offers for the quiet and convenient, and at the same time efficient administration of justice in the ordinary way. It is therefore that, without hesitation or delay, instructions are given instantly to move this court for a judicial warrant to arrest those persons and place them in the custody of the law. In support of this motion two depositions, solemnly sworn to by general Wilkinson, would be read to the court. These documents will explain the grounds upon which he proceeded to arrest and detain the prisoners.

Mr. Jones observed that owing to the sudden and unexpected manner in which this task had devolved upon him, he had not even perused these documents and could therefore apprise the court of their contents in no other way than by reading them in evidence.

[Two depositions of general Wilkinson were then read to the court, both of which have been published in the National Intelligencer, accompanied by the president's messages of the 22d and 24th of January.]

The court, after examining the depositions, enquired of Mr. Jones with what specific offence he proposed the prisoners should be charged in the warrant?

He answered "I accuse them of the crime of treason against the U. States, and move that they be arrested upon that charge."

The court suggested that the depositions read in evidence, might apply either to a charge of treason, of misprison of treason, or to a charge of violating the act of congress which prohibits the setting on foot military expeditions against foreign nations. If treason be made the specific charge, is there any evidence of an actual levying of war against the U. S. within the meaning of the constitution?

Mr. Jones said, it was with the utmost diffidence he could presume to answer the suggestions of the court upon a topic so important, so difficult, and so little explored as the doctrine of treason under the constitution. It was obvious to the court how entirely unpremeditated his remarks must be. He could pretend to no accuracy or depth of research, as he had never been placed in circumstances to render the study of that branch of criminal jurisprudence, an object of any particular attention. Thus suddenly and unexpectedly called upon, he could hazard only such desultory remarks upon the constitutional definition of treason, as might tend to set up a construction of that instrument consonant to the plain understanding and common sense of mankind, and applicable to the purposes of practical utility. He could derive little aid from the learning extant on the subject, but must rely upon some unexamined impressions and recollections from general reading.

The fact to be ascertained in the first place, is the treasonable intent. The evidence is conclusive to that point, for although the conquest of the Spanish province of Mexico is avowed as the ultimate object of the enterprize, yet the seizure and plunder of New Orleans, as an intermediate step for supplying the means of accomplishing that object, is as explicitly avowed. The only active participation of the treason, in which the two emissaries Bollman and Swartout appear to have been clearly detected at New Orleans, is an infamous and abortive attempt upon the honor and fidelity of the commander in chief. This, however criminal, may be said to be, in itself, no overt act of treason, no levying of war against the U. S. Agreed; it is not necessary to contend otherwise in order to shew that the prisoners should be arrested and committed as traitors. It is clear from the evidence that they are leagued and confederated in his atrocious projects, with Aaron Burr, the notorious head and leader of the conspirators. They are active and acknowledged agents and participators in the plot. Then suppose they are detached, from the main body, to execute, at New Orleans, a quiet and noiseless scheme of treachery and corruption; suppose them to be personally engaged in no attempt of open violence; yet, while they are thus employed, their confederates assembled in arms, some hundred miles higher up the Mississippi, at Natchez, or on the banks of the Ohio near Marietta, commit a clear act of treason by levying war against the U. S. in the strictest sense of the phrase. Could it be doubted that the spies and emissaries employed at a distance from the scene of action, however secret and bloodless the immediate object of their mission, if it be a part executive of the same treasonable plot, would be involved in the guilt of their confederates? The question is not in what degree the mere insulated act of attempting to seduce a high military commander from the allegiance of honor & the fidelity of patriotism, is criminal or punishable; but what lengths have their known confederates proceeded in the co-execution, by more overt acts of the same treasonable conspiracy?

The constitutional definition of treason should not be constructed to restrict that offence to cases only of actual violence or assault. The terms "levying war," have been long used in a more extensive sense both in common parlance and in the language of jurists. The words of the English statute of Ed. 3. are literally adopted in our constitution. The ablest and most impartial commentators upon that statute, the most approved jurists who have written upon the law of nations, in explaining what acts of the subject against the sovereign, or what acts of one sovereign against another, constituted actual levying of war, have never considered the shock of battle, the encounter of armies, or the interchange of blows to be indispensible or essential. War may be levied in the received sense of the term, and not a blow be struck, not a town be invested, nor an inch of territory invaded nor usurped. What shall constitute a levying of war depends upon so many and such various facts and circumstances, that it would be in vain to attempt an enumeration of every supposeable case. It seems never to have been questioned however, that such unequivocal acts as the enlisting of soldiers, appointing officers, preparing military equipments, warlike stores and provisions —or the assembling in considerable numbers in warlike array armed with military weapons for a hostile purpose, constituted a levying of war in fact. It is sufficient if they present what is termed the *speciem belli*, if they shew themselves in the posture of war; an intelligible and rational distinction, though expressed in rather barbarous language, is made between the Bellum levatum, and the *Bellum percussum*. It is the Bellum levatum that is intended by our constitution to be fixed as the least demonstration of that species of treason. When the bare fact of levying war is ascertained, it is then to be enquired quo animo? With what intent and against whom? In England if the intent be to levy war against the king it is high treason under the statute of Ed. 3. In this country if the intent be to levy war aginst the United States, it is treason against them under the constitution. Under either of those laws, a levying or actual waging of war between any number of individuals, if with no intent to levy war or any treasonable design against the state amounts not to treason but will be misdemeanor or felony, according to what lengths they proceed, from a riot and breach of the peace to murder. There is no real difference in the meaning of the phrase as repectively used in the English statute and in the American constitution —If any false glosses have been put on it in the one case, let them at once be rejected, and a sound rational and legitimate construction be adopted. There is no pretence for supposing that the criterion referred to, as to what acts have been determined to constitute a levying of war within the meaning of the English statute is the result of any of those criminal compliances by which their courts have been reproached with sacrificing victims to royal vengeance by means of arbitary, forced and unnatural constructions. On the contrary, it is sanctioned by the most unexceptionable precedents, and by the authority of their ablest jurists.

So if one state arms in an extraordinary manner, and draws together her forces so as to assume the posture of war;—the instant it is manifested that the armament is destined against another state, it is denominated a levying of war by one against the other, before a single act of violence or open hostility is committed; and the state so menaced may anticipate the blow and lawfully attack the other.—Yet the one that FIRST levied war, tho' sustaining the first open attack, would be deemed the aggressor.

To this doctrine it is conceived that a legislative construction almost coeval with the constitution and acquiesced in by the nation, has added a most respectable corroboration. In the year 1794, congress pass an act punishing, with fine and imprisonment, persons guilty of the offence —1st, of fitting out and arming any vessel with intent to cruise and commit hostilities against any foreign nation in amity with the U. S. 2dly. Of *setting on foot and preparing the means* for a military expedition against a *foreign* state in amity with the U. S. Yet these acts, perpetrated by their own citizens against the U. S. are no where expressly forbidden—no where enumerated among the crimes prohibited or rendered penal by the act of congress. At the very first session, held under the present constitution, a law was passed for punishing treason, piracies and various other crimes—but no mention is made of any such offences, as *fitting out armed* ships, and *setting on foot* military expeditions with intent to commit hostilities against the U. S. It follows either that these acts may be committed with unquestioned impunity, or that they amount to *levying of war*, and so constitute the crme of treason. That the same indications of hostility should be made highly penal, when directed against a *foreign* nation, but be deemed innocent or remediless when directed by their own citizens against the U. S. would be an absurdity too monstrous to be supposed of our penal code. The more rational conclusion is that they are comprehended *ex ui termini*, in the crime of 'levying war against the U. States.'

As to the question of fact whether any treason, consisting of a levying war against the U. S. has been committed by the prisoners or their confederates; it is presumed sufficient evidence appears to warrant an arrest and commitment. An existing state of belligerency, whether of a war de facto, or proclaimed by manifesto; a war of rebellion, or between two sovereign states; a war merely *levied*, or flagrant war accompanied by open violence and actual hostility; under any of these modifications it is generally so far a matter of public notoriety that all the functionaries of the state engaged must take notice of it *ex officio*. The common report and public notoriety of a matter, in which the state in its sovereign capacity and every individual citizen are so intimately concerned, furnish a *prima facie* presumption sufficient to warrant the incipient process preliminary to prosecution. It was in fact a matter of public notoriety that the conspirators, of whom the prisoners are the active confederates, have enlisted soldiers, issued commissions, set on foot a military expedition, and in fact have assumed the posture of war—or in other words, have 'levied war.' In confirmation of this, the chief magistrate, who is constitutionally authorised to give official information to congress of the state of the nation, has in a formal message to both houses of congress, announced the existence of such a state of things. That communication alone furnished to the

sports and officers of the U. S. *prima facie* evidence (of an actual levying of war) for all purposes except of conviction and condemnation.

[Mr. Jones mentioned that his occupations had not yet allowed him to peruse the president's message—it being published only that morning. He could only state its general import from hearsay. The message was at length produced and read by him to the court.]

The chief judge, doubted in the first place, whether the president's message did in fact announce the levying of war; and if it did, whether the court could proceed in any manner upon such information, without infringing the sixth article of the amendments to the constitution, which declares "that no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," &c.

Mr. Jones. The president's message doe surely import that there had been an actual levying of war. He announces the setting on foot of a military expedition; the preparation of warlike stores and equipments; the actual assemblage of from 100 to 300 of the desperadoes engaged in the conspiracy, and their descent down the river towards the place of their destination. Above all, he announces that he has called forth the militia to suppress this enterprize, and ordered them to every interesting point on the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, for the purpose of seizing the boats and stores and arresting the persons of the conspirators. For the same object the states of Kentucky and Ohio have embodied and sent out large detachments of their militia. There can scarcely be a case, short of flagrant war and actual battle, that combines stronger or more numerous circumstances essentially constituting a state of belligerency. The very fact of the president's calling forth the militia for any purpose of domestic coercion, strongly implies that there is at least a levying of war against the U. S. He is authorised by law to do so in two cases only. The first is that of an actual insurrection against any state. The second of actual opposition to the laws by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. The last case may perhaps extend to instances of opposition to the laws, by combinations not treasonable in their nature, nor proceeding to the length of levying war against the U. S. It may comprehend the case of unlawful assemblies of men, who violently resist and overbear the due course of legal justice, but who from the nature of their designs and ultimate object, are no further criminal than as rioters and disturbers of the peace. As to the degree of the crime committed by Burr and his associates, it is either treason or nothing. The treasonable intent is sufficiently demonstrated; if they have proceeded to the execution of that intent, they unquestionably have incurred the penalty of treason. There can be no pretence that they are merely a combination of rioters assembled to obstruct the due execution of the laws. The act of congress authorising the president to call forth the militia, furnishes one important principle applicable to this case. He can only exercise that power in case of actual insurrection, of actual opposition. No plot or conspiracy how nefarious, how menacing and dangerous soever, can authorise the measure, unless some overt act is done in execution of the design. So long as it remains a mere unexecuted purpose; if it even menaced the enormous evil of destroying the union of these states, or the still more inexpiable crime of overthrowing our republican institutions and erecting in their stead a monarchic form of government, or a military despotism; till some overt act in execution of the treasonable design is committed; till the insurrection is actually commenced, the public safety must be confided to the civil restraints & preventive remedies within the province of the courts, where the commission of treason, or in other words, the "levying of war" commences, there commences the right of the executive magistrate to use military means for the suppression. The existence of the crime of the traitor is correlative with the right of the magistrate. The more strictly the act of "levying war" is confined to cases of actual violence, of flagrant war; in the same degree is the power of the president to call forth the militia limited; until in the extremes of this strictness he might behold armies quietly organized and put into complete military array; he may behold the uplifted arm of treason ready to beat down every thing sacred in the constitution; yet must he await all the chances of a fatal blow; he cannot anticipate it by drawing the public sword in defence of the common safety.

The remaining objection relates to the degree of credit this court can give to the common report of a rebellion, authenticated by the public and official communications of the president to congress.——Be it remembered that this is not relied on as being evidence upon the definitive trial of the prisoners when their life or death is at issue; but merely as a matter of public notoriety, of which all courts and magistrates may take notice and *prima facie* presume the existence of such a state of things, for the preliminary purpose of issuing warrants or other process initiative to a prosecution by indictment.——The constitution expressly prescribes it to the president as a duty, that "He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union." To give information of an existing state of rebellion, or of levying war, is clearly within the terms of that duty. Common report thus authenticated, must surely satisfy the terms, "probable cause," used in the 6th article of the amendments—if the requisite of that "probable cause" being "supported by oath or affirmation," is strictly insisted on; it should be remembered that all the functions of the president are performed under the sanction of a solemn oath. The probable cause is further supported by the oath of General Wilkinson, who swears that one of the prisoners an acknowledged confederate in this conspiracy informed him on the 30th of November that Burr would be at Natchez on the 20th of Dec. with two thousand men, to be followed by four thousand more, and that he could have raised twelve thousand as easily as six—but did not think so great a number necessary. It may be very reasonably and naturally inferred from this information, when the dates are compared that at least the two thousand men must have been already enlisted on the thirtieth of November.

Mr. Jones then offered the following motion:

The United States attorney for this district appeared in court, and informed the court that Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartout had been seized in one of the territories of the United States, by orders of the commander of the army of the U. States, as persons engaged in treasonably levying war against the U. States, that the persons so seized were, during the last night, brought into this county under a military guard, and were yet detained under guard until they could be proceeded against in due course of law;—that the secretary of war had immediately issued written orders to the officers of the guard, to deliver those persons, on demand, to the marshal of this district; and the marshal now waited for legal authority to take charge of them. Wherefore the U. S. attorney moved the court to issue a warrant to arrest the said Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartout, on a charge of treason, in order that they may be brought before the court and examined and committed, or otherwise dealt with according to law. And in support of his motion the U. States attorney read to the court the depositions of James Wilkinson, brigadier general and commander in chief of the armies of the United States, which depositions are filed in this court.

All which being read and heard, the court took time till to-morrow to consider of the said motion.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, January 28.

By the ship Cato, captain Coit, in 50 days from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 4th of December. The following are the most important articles. It was reported at Liverpool, when captain Coit sailed, that the Russian army had arrived at the seat of war, attacked the French, and gained signal victory. LONDON, Nov. 27.

Surrender of Magdeburgh—Death of the duke of Brunswick—Battle of Lubec, &c.

The third of the five Hamburgh mails due arrived this morning. We lament to say that it has brought a confirmation of the account of the surrender of Magdeburgh, together with the intelligence of the death of the duke of Brunswick—but we have neither time nor spirits to comment upon the news to-day. The following are the important contents of the papers and letters brought by the mail:

LUBEC, Nov. 9.

The 6th of this month was the most dreadful day in the annals of Lubec; the Prussian general Natzmer, being in our town with 4000 men, the French under the orders of marshall Bernadotte attacked the Prussians at nine o'clock in the morning, out of the town; both sides fought with the greatest bravery and obstinacy; towards noon the French appeared before the town with very superior forces, they were received at the gates with cannon charged with langrage (mitraille) but it did not stop them, they were repulsed at several of the gates, but they succeeded in forcing that of Dem Burgthor; then began in the town the most dreadful combat: the Prussians had a great deal of artillery, which did much injury to the French; but nothing could withstand the bravery or superiority of the French, whose infantry entered the town, followed the Prussians into all the houses, churches, and public buildings, where a terrible carnage was made: the slaughter lasted upwards of three hours, during which the number of killed and wounded accumulated, both in the houses, and particularly at the Burgthor, to a frightful height.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 14.

It is but too certain that the whole Prussian army is totally ruined and dispersed; one corps after another has been obliged to lay down its arms, and all the principal towns, viz Stettin, Custrin, Spandau and Magdeburgh have capitulated; in the latter the French found an immense treasure, as all the most valuable effects, from Munster, Cassel, and East Friesland had been deposited there as out of danger; it is really astonishing how ill provided with even the most common necessaries these places were, but for which they never would have fallen into the hands of the French, and particularly Magdeburgh, one of the strongest places in Europe; as to the king of Prussia nobody knows where he is at present. The army of marshall Davoust is already arrived at Posen, it consists of 30,000 men.

Nothing but accident prevented general Blucher from coming to Hamburgh, in which case we should have shared the same fate as Lubeck, which has suffered dreadfully. A deputation has been sent from that town to claim the protection of the French emperor, and one will soon be sent from hence.

The duchy of Oldenburgh has been taken possession of by 1400 Dutch troops. Hesse has been obliged to join the confederation of the Rhine, and must consequently act against Russia.

From the Hamburgh Correspondenten, November 16. It appears by a letter from the Inn of the 3d inst. that the fortifications of Braunau are about being strengthened and increased by the French with the utmost activity. The cordon pursued by the Batavian troops is also considerably reinforced. The head quarters of the commanding general are at Old Oetting. A squadron of Austrian hussars has taken post at Tittmaning in the bishopric of Salzburg.

Letters from Saxony of the 7th instant states that the important fortress of Koenigstein is to be occupied by French & Bavarian troops, and that the elector of Saxony has acceded to the Rhenish confederation.

Magdeburgh capitulated on the 8th inst. The capitulation was concluded between marshal Ney and lieutenant general Keist. The garrison is said to have consisted of 20,000 men.

BERLIN, Nov 8.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following:

"Poles, Napoleon the great, invincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men; without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views let it be our only endeavor to render ourselves worthy of his greatness. I will see, he has said, I will see whether you deserve to be a nation. I am going to Posen; there shall the first plan for your benefit be concerted.

"Poles, it depends upon you to be an independent people, to acquire a country. Your avenger, your creator has appeared."

ARMISTICE. From the country of Bradenburg, Nov. 11. We are assured that a suspension of arms for an indefinite term, was concluded on the 8th of this month, between marshal Duroc and general Lastow.

BALTIMORE, January 31.

Arrived at Annapolis yesterday, sch'r Brother and Sisters, from New Orleans, on board which came Mr. *Alexander*, under the charge of lieut. Savier——they reached this at 8 o'clock this morning, and at 10 Mr. A. was delivered to the commander of Fort M'Henry.

☞ The next Assembly will be on TUESDAY EVENING, the third of next month.

January 29.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Departed this life, at Dumfries, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. C. H. MUSCHETT, merchant, of that place, in the 24th year of his age, after a short but severe illness. He has left a number of connections and acquaintances to deplore his loss.

Among the many salutary laws passed last session by the Virginia legislature, is the following:—"A person taking the prison rules "for twelve months shall be re-committed to "close jail unless he pays the debt, or is dis-"charged under the insolvent debtors act."—This regulation is peculiarly proper in a state where lands are not subject to be taken in execution for debt, and where too frequently the unfortunate creditor has no other means of enforcing the decision of the law in his favor but by taking the person of his dishonest debtor. Something of the kind ought to be engrafted into the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, as part of the district derives its laws from Virginia; and, deprived as its inhabitants are of the right of suffrage, it would be lamentable indeed were they not to keep pace with the citizens of their parent state in such a praise worthy improvement in their judicial code.

Instruction to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and to the judges of the courts of admiralty. Given at the court of St. James's the 14th of Nov. 1806, in the 47th year of his majesty's reign:

"Whereas we have received satisfactory assurances that our ally the emperor of Russia has permitted, and now permits his subjects to trade in innocent articles with France and her allies——Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that they do not seize and detain the goods of the subjects of our ally the emperor of Russia, being innocent articles, on account of so trading.

And we do further direct the judges of our high court of admiralty, and of our courts of vice admiralty, forthwith to release goods, being innocent articles, the property of Russian subjects, which have been, or shall be detained, on account of being engaged in a trade with France or her allies.

"By his majesty's command,
(Signed) "SPENCER."

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

30th JANUARY, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town relative to the establishment of a bake house at the foot of King-street, be referred to Messrs. Smith, M'Kinney & Hewes, who shall take the same into consideration, and also the situation of the various bake houses in town, the materials of which they are built, and the probable danger which the neighborhood incurs from fire.

ORDERED, That Henry Nicholson have leave to take any earth belonging to the public which shall be pointed out by the street commissioner for the northern district, to be laid in Water-street, and the alley adjoining the building now erecting by him.

Tes. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for a President and eleven Directors, will be held at the Library, on Monday, 16th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 2. law

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d

Coach-Making.

REA AND TAYLOR,
LATE OF NEW-YORK,

Respectfully inform their friends and the Public,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gadsby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

February 2. cm

NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the stockholders of the Alexandria theatre, having agreed to purchase the ground rent of $100 per annum, arising from the ground on which the theatre is erected, *give this public notice* to stockholders residing out of Alexandria, that unless they forward notes to the subscriber payable at 3, 6, and 9 months, from the first of January, 1807, for their proportions, by the first day of March next, a deed will be then taken for the property to those who shall agree to the above purchase by that day.—Any stockholder disagreeing to the above stipulations, will only be entitled to the one and thirtieth part of the neat proceeds of the sale of the property, sold at public auction by the direction of the trustees of said theatre, on the 30th August, 1806.

Guy Atkinson,
Agent for the Stockholders.

January 29—30. 2aw1stM

☞ The above theatre to rent.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One tract of land, lying in Westmoreland county, called "*Hobbs's Marsh*," containing, as mentioned in the said deed, two thousand eight hundred acres or thereabouts—and

One other Tract of Land, called "*Black Grounds*," containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at *Westmoreland Court-House*, on the 23d day of March next, being court day:—

One other Tract of Land, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 15th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw8w

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in Maynext.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 2aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmith's. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the seites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2aw6w

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of chimney stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 800 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cleish Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cleish Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo5w 1aw till 1st May

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-st FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. eo

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II,
IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 8

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26. 2aw

BOOKS,

Lately received and for sale by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store in King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-Streets, Alexandria.

Carey's Family Bibles, assorted;—Oxford quarto bibles, octavo and school bibles and testaments, Brooke's universal gazetteer, Bell's surgery, Mrs. Chapone's letters, Goldsmith's Rome, Lavoiser's chemistry, Milton's works, medical pocket book, prayer-books assorted, Plutarch's lives, Porteu's sermon's, Thompson's seasons, Watts's psalms and hymns, a neat pocket addition—Young's night thoughts in plain and gilt binding, Morse's American geography, American precedents of declarations, domestic encyclopaedia, History of America, by Richard Snowden, fasts and festivals of the church of England, new whole duty of man, Rollin's ancient history, Goldsmith's natural history, pilgrim's progress, Russell's ancient and modern Europe, Tucker's Blackstone, Wakefield's family tour, Pennsylvania farmer, an epitome of universal history, domestic recreations, polite learning, introduction to astronomy, Mavor's universal history, in 25 vols. boards, Mavor's voyages and travels, 24 vols. bound in calf, British classics, 38 volumes bound in calf, life and pontificate of pope Leo the 10th, by Wm. Roscoe, anecdotes of Frederick the great, terrible tractorations, a new edition, enlarged by the author—Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medicis.

ON HAND,

A good assortment of Latin classics and other school books—And in a few days will be published, a new edition, printed on good paper with an excellent type, Murray's English Reader, bound in strong leather, price 75 cents.

Stationary Articles.

Quills, wafers, sealing wax, slates and slate pencils, lead pencils, black and red—penknives assorted, glass inks and sands with plated tops, suitable for portable writing desks, fountain inkstands, playing and blank cards by the gross, dozen or single pack, paints in boxes, camels hair pencils, thermometers, mathematical instruments, scales and dividers, &c.

Writing Paper.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio post, quarto post plain and hot pressed, foolscap no. 1, 2 and 3, of various prices, by the ream, for cash only.

Blank Account Books ready made.

Ledgers, journals, day books, cash-books, invoice books, bank books, receipt books, record books, cyphering and copy books, &c. made of the best paper and well bound—Blank books of every description ruled and bound to any pattern, at a short notice.

☞ R. GRAY will contract for the binding whole editions of printed books, at the Philadelphia prices, and warrant his work to be equal in neatness and strength, to any done in America at the same prices,

January 13. d3t 1aw3w

This Day is Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
[PRICE 25 CENTS.]

A full Statement of the Trial and Acquittal of Aaron Burr, Esq.

Containing all the Proceedings and Debates that took place before the Federal Court, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1806.

By JOHN WOOD,
Editor of the Western World—who attended at the trial.

January 9 d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about three and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 20. eotf

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & red brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.